VOLUME XXIX.

NUMBER 6.

Official Directory.

Address REGISTER, Ironton, Missourt

MEMBER OF CONGRESS: HON. J. H. RANEY, Thirteenth District, U. S. LAND OFFICE - JAS. H. CLARK, Register; MANN RINGO, Receiver -- Iron-J. FRANK GREEN, Judge Twenty-First ircuit, De Soto, Mo.

CFFIGIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY

COURTS: CIRCUIT COURT is held on the Fourth Monday in April and October. COUNTY COURT convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September

PROBATE COURT is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and No-

OFFICERS:

W. T. GAY, Representative.
ANDREW J.CARTY, Presiding Judge county Court. CHARLES HART, county Judge, South A. G. MOYER, County Judge, Western District.

W. R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney. W. H. FISHER, Collector. W. A. FLETCHER, County Clerk. ARTHUR HUFF, Circuit Clerk. Jos. A. ZWART, Probate Judge. P. W. WHITWORTH, Treasurer. W. T. O'NEAL, Sheriff. G. G. HENDERSON, Assessor. G. W. FARRAR, SR., Coroner. J. L. HICKMAN, School Commissioner.

CITY OFFICERS:

Mayor, W. R. Edgar. Murshal, J. L. Baldwin. City Attorney, City Clerk, Arthur Huff. City Treasurer, Jos. A. Zwart. Collector, W. H. Fisher. City Councilmen-L. J. Giovanoni, J. N

Bishop, M. Claybaugh, Juo. Baldwin, Geo. D. Marks and Henry Kendal. Street Committee-Ino. Baldwin, M. Claybaugh and L. J. Giovanoni. Fire Committee-L. J. Giovanoni, G. D. Marks and H. Kendal. Health Committee—J. N. Bishop, G. D. Marks and H. Kendal.

CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College and Pilot Knob. L. . WERNERT Rector. High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4 o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon and Benedictionat Pilot Knob Catholic Church children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and M. E. CHURCH, COF. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, J. H. HURLEY, Pastor. Residence: Ironton. Services the second and fourth Sunday of eash month at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School 3:30 A. M. Class Meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. All

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, FOR HIII, between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. J. M ENGLAND, Pastor. Services every Sunday, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street, neur Knob st., H. T. MORTON, D. D., Pastor, Residence Ironton. Preaching on every Saturday before the first Sunday of each month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third Sundays at 11 A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian Church, cor. Reynolds and Knob streets, Ironton. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Y. P. S. C. F., 6:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 7 P. M. G. H. DUTY, Pastor ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Episcopal, Ironton Sunday School every Sunday, at 9:30 A. M. LUTHERANCHURCH, Pilot Knob.

Rev. OTTO PFAFFE, Pastor. M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd and Washington streets, Ironton. H. A. HENLEY, pastor. Preaching every Sun-11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. and Select Reading at P. M. Literary every Tuesday night at 8.

SOCIETIES:

IRONTON LODGE, No. 244, K f P., Ironton, Mo., meets every 2d nd 4th Friday ev'ng of each month R. F. HOLLOMAN, C. C. ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. & S.

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., mests every Monday at its hall, corner Main and Madison streets. Chas. Arnoldy, N. G. J. T. Baldwin, Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-lay eyenings of every month in Odd-Fel-lows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets. G. D. MARKS, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Scribe.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner Main and Madison streets, on Saturday of or preceding full moon. W. R. EDGAR, W. M. MANN RINGO, Secretary. MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 7, R. A.

meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P.M.W. R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. W. P. WEMP, Secre-

VALLEY LODGE, No. 870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall on alternate D. IRA A. MARSHALL, Reporter. EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A.

F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second saturday of each month. TRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R. meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays of each monthat 2 P. M.

WM. MABEE, P. C. C. R. PECK, Adj't. IRONTON CAMP, No. 60, Sons of

Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday evening, each month, and every Tuesday evening for drill. C. C. DINGER, C. R. PECK, Camp Commander. First Sergeant.

PILOT KNOB.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O. U. W. meets every 2d and 4th Friday evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union

IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HER-MAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of each month. WM. STEPFENS, President.

TRON MOUNTAIN. IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293 A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third Friday of each month.

BELLEVIEW. MOSAIC LODGE No. 35, A. F. & A. M., meets on Saturday night of or after the full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J. HILL, Secretary.

What is

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THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN FREE CIFTS

To Subscribers of The Twice-a-Week Edition. Gifts approximating an aggregate value of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will be distributed among those who send subscription orders to The TWICE-A-WEEK Edition of THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC during the months of July, August and September. Every subscriber will receive a handsome present, and there will be ONE THOUSAND SPECIAL GIFTS EACH MONTH. The first list of special gifts was announced June 27; the second will be announced August 1, and the third September 1. These special gifts will be awarded to the first thousand subscribers each month who correctly answer certain questions. Answers to the question given below apply in the contest during July, and the first ONE THOUSAND subscribers answering properly are to receive the following:

ONE THOUSAND SPECIAL CIFTS.

1st Correct Answer-One year schol-	- 1	25-26-Scholarship French or Ger-	
arship at Metropolitan College of		man; \$70 each	140.00
Music, New York City (the		27-Walter A. Wood Cyclone Mower	65.00
leading musical college of Amer-	0.000	28-31-One year scholarship Spring-	
Ica), worth	7,000.00	field Normal School, Springfield,	-
2-One year scholarship Baptist		Mo; \$60 each	240.00
Female College, Lexington, Mo.,		32-Springfield Farm Wagon	60.00
Rev. W. A. Wilson, Prest	300.00	33-34-New Home Sewing Machine	60.00
그는 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그		35-38—Round trip Colorado Springs	
3-One year scholarship, Clara		via Missouri Pacific; \$54.20 each.	216.80
Conway Institute, Memphis,	800.00	39-One year scholarship (literary	
Tenn	200.00	department) Baptist Female Col-	
4-5-Scholarship Barnes' Shorthand		lege, Lexington, Mo., Rev. W.	1 amount of
School, Arthur J. Barnes, Prest.,		A. Wilson, president	50.00
St. Louis; \$150 each	300.00	40-41-Round trip ticket to Denver	
6-7-Life Scholarship Watson's Busi-		via Burlington Route; \$49 each.	98.00
ness College (successors to Led-		2-Fine Breech-Loading Shotgun	40.00
dins Business College), Mem-		43-46-Round trip to Cotton States	
phis, Tenn., W. T. Watson,		Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.; via	
Prin.; \$150 each	300.00	L. & N. and N., C. & St. L.	200
8-Treatment Memphis Keeley In-	19000A17-0-0-1	Ry.; \$37.20 each	148.80
stitute for whisky habit	134.00	47-49-Gold filled H. C. Watch; \$35.	105.00
9-10-One year scholarship Central	2000	50-51-Steamboat trip St. Paul; \$28	56.00
Female College, Archibald A.		52-Fine Silk Dress Pattern	25.00
Jones, Frest., Lexington, Mo.;		53-China Dinner Set	25.00
\$115 each	230.00	54-55-Steamboat trip, \$12 each	24.00
11-One Peck-Williamson Furnace	100.00	56-65-Barnes' home course instruc-	
12-13 One year scholarship com-	PROSERVA DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACT	tion in shorthand; \$10 each	100.00
plete business course (actual		66-67-Pr. Fine Opera Glasses, \$8 ea.	16.00
business practice and practical		68-70-Solid Gold Ring, 18k; \$6 ea	18.00
bookkeeping, with banking),		71-73-Remington 32-cal. Rifle; \$6 ea.	18.00
Jones Commercial College, J.		74-75-Five dollar gold pieces, \$5 ea.	20.00
G. Bohmer, Prin., St. Louis,		76-115-Subscription to "North	
\$100 each	200.00	American Review," \$5 each	200.00
14-Scholarship Eastman Business		116-140-Oxford Teachers' Bible: \$5.	125.00
College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y	100.00	141-165-Map of United States, \$5 ea.	125.00
15 Scholarship Law School of Tenn.	100.00	166-170-Set Table Spoons, \$4.50 each.	22.50
16-Complete course New York Col-	COMMON TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF	171-195-Set Tea Spoons, \$3 each	75.00
lege of Business	100.00	196-230—Gold filled Thimble, \$2 each	50.00
17-18-Course Shorthand and Type-	- (78.000.00)	221 to 420-Dollar Package Old Coon	
writing, Jones' Commercial Col-		Smoking Tobacco; \$1 each	200.00
lege, St. Louis, each \$100	200.00	421 to 490-R & G Corset, \$1 each	70.00
19-Scholarship Christian Brothers'		491 to 890-Ticket two days great	0.00
College, Memphis	100.00	St. Louis Fair, 1895; Oct. 7 to	
20-23 Scholarship K. C. (Mo.) Bus.		12; \$50,000 in premiums; \$1 each.	400.00
University; \$100 each	400.00	891 to 975-Fine Engraving; \$1 each	85.00
24-"Knight's Special" Bicycle	90.00	976 to 1,000-One Silver Dollar; \$1 ea	25.00
	Cunning 316	te to be awarded for answers received	melor

SUMMARY.—Total value of 1,000 Special Gifts to be awarded for answers received prior to August 1st, \$6,807.10; Total value of Special Gifts to be given during August, 34,411.20; Total value of Special Gifts to be given during September. 34,195.20; 35,000 engravings, National Capitol, etc., \$1 each, \$35,000. GRAND TOTAL, \$50,413.50. EVERY SUBSCRIBER SENDINGAN RECEIVES A GIFT.

After the one thousand special gifts are exhausted each month there will be presented to every subscriber up to September 30 a HANDSOME ART ENGRAVING, consisting of the NATIONAL CAPITOL, surrounded by a handsome border, embellished with PORTRAITS OF EVERY PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, printed on extra quality paper; size fix 8 inches, worth ONE DOLLAR. Each person desiring to contest for one of the special gifts listed above must send in not later than July 31 an answer to the question: Where Does the Word "SILVER" First Occur in the Bible? EVERY ANSWER MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC. All answers will be recorded the moment received, the first correct answer entitling the subscriber to the first present named above, the second going to the subscriber making next correct answer, and so through the

moment received, the hard moment received, the hard hard moment received, the second going to the subscriber making near the second going to the subscribe whole list.

The first contest will close July 31, 1895, and the name and address of each subscribe securing one of the 1,000 special gifts will be published in the issue of August 1, 1895, securing one of the 1,000 special gifts will be published in the issue of August 1, 1895.

Address

The Twice-a-Week Republic, Republic Building, St. Louis.

NUMBER VIII.

Comage Laws of the United States.

From the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture. The act of September 26, 1890, empowered the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the dels for coins to be made every twentyfive years.

By the act of September 26, 1890, the coinage of the one-dollar and threedollar gold pieces, and the three-cent niekel piece was discontinued. The act of February 10, 1891, pro-

hibited counterfeiting or manufacture of dies, tools or other implements used in counterfeiting, and provided penalties therefor.

By the act of March 3, 1891, the superintendents of the coinage mints and of the United States assay offices, with the approval of the secretary o the treasury, were authorized to reand pay and deliver in exchange there- Trinidad as a landing place for an for gold bars in value equal to such coin so received.

The act of August 5, 1892, besides making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, authorized the president of the United States to appoint five commissioners to an international conference, "with a view to secure, internationally, a fixity of relative value between gold and silver, as money, by means of a common ratio between those metals, with free mintage at such ratio."

The act of August 5, 1892, authorin defraying the cost of completing in a suitable manner the work of preparation for inaugurating the World's Columbian Exposition."

The act of March, 1893, authorized the coinage of 40,000 souvenir quarter dollars for the board of lady managers of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The act of Nov. 1, 1893, is of more than ordinary interest. It repealed that part of the act of July 14, 1890. which provided for the purchase of silver bullion. The remainder of the act cy of the United States relative to gold and silver. It says: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeble value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in values of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts, and it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain all at times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payments of debte."

It will be remembered that the bankers, the boards of trade and the Wall street press and speakers urged the passage of this law, on the ground that "prosperity would immediately follow the repeal of the Sherman Law. Wall street won, and the people now realize that the national bankers, and the American and European bond and mortgage holders instead of delivering the "good times," they promised, thereby got financial affairs more fully under their control and the people more at their mercy. The interests that dictated the words of the law quoted above, though then professing a great desire for a "safe system of bimetallism" have since then thrown off the mask and now want to commit this government to the absolute gold stand-

During the last session of congress every effort to pass a law restoring silver to a place in the coinage on equal terms with gold, was in vain. The influence of the financial conspirators upon congress was so great that it even refused to coin the seigniorage, and today there are tons of silver bullion of no use, lying in the treasury which should have been coincd and used instead of issuing more bonds to buy gold.

In this series of articles we have reviewed the coinage legislation of the United States beginning with the first act of congress in 1792. In our next we will make a general summary and show how, under the influence of money trust, one of the money metals of the constitution has been discarded for no other reason than that it served Wall street and London, though it the principles of the Democratic party. Diarrhoea Remedy. "What leads me the special interests of the Shylocks of

Brazil and Trinidad.

The excitement caused in Rio Janeiro by the announcement that England has taken possession of the little island of Trinidad, off the coast of Brazil, can well be understood. It is an islet of no remarkable value, lying a treasury, to cause new designs or mo- little east of the 30th meridian, and a little south of the 20th parallel of south latitude and being perhaps half a dozen miles long and half as wide. To Americans it is chiefly known of late as the place of which Baron Harden-Hickey has announced himself to be the sovereign, and for whose government he has prepared, at least on paper and miniature, tolerably complete monarchical outfit. When, however, Great Britain recently assumed the ownership of the island, its prospective fate took on a very different light for Brazil.

It appears that not long ago an an nouncement of the British Minister to ceive United States gold coin from any the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Afholder, in sums not less than \$5,000, fairs that Great Britain would occupy ocean, was laid before the Congress at Rio Janeiro. One Deputy immediately declared that Brazil would never suffer the "paws of the British lion" to rest on Brazilian territory, and this declaration excited great appause. The same night an enormous mass meeting was held in the city to protest against Great Britain's action, and it lasted well into the morning. Cavalry had to patrol the streets to guard the British consulate and the English residents, and it appears that at Sao Paulo the British Consul was hooted. ized the coinage of \$5,000,000 souvenir Not until a report was circulated in half dollars "for the purpose of aiding Brazil that Great Britain would not insist upon occupying the island did the excitement at the capital subside, and since then it has been renewed there and elsewhere in the republic by tidnge that the British had not shand

What, with the French invasion of the Counani territory on the north and this threatened loss of an island to John Bull, Brazil may well be troubled and anxious. As for England, she seems to be making somewhat of a speciality just now of claiming minor states in Wall street parlance the poli- islets as landing places for ocean cables, her attempts to get possession of one of the outlying members of the Hawaiian group for a Pacific telegraph being fresh in mind. With regard to the merits of the Irinidad affair, it is said that Great

Britain bases her claim partly on discovery, made nearly two centuries ago by Halley, and partly on recent occupancy by a British subject. But the situation of the island certainly favors Brazil's claim, and to her the modern maps of geographers, impartial between the two, award it. The island itself seems to be chiefly valuable for turtles and guano, at leas in visible products, although it is said to have more or less mythical riches, like some other lonely lands in the ocean as the reputed haunt, in former times of buccaneers, who buried their treas ures there. But to Brazil the question is not one of the intrinsic worth of the island, but of ownership, although she also would not in any case relish see ing the flag of England floating off her coast, not far from the latitude of her capital .- N. Y. Sun.

The delegation of Louisiana bountyof a Democratic revolt in their State. They are reported to have told Secretary Carlisle that if the bounty is not Louisiana from going Republican.

eft in Secretary Carlisle he will send the delegation home with a stern rebuke. Their threat is an insult to a Democratic administration. It is a

ties it should go at once into the ranks and prosperity restored that party will of Republican States. It belongs to K. C. Times. the Republican party, the policy of which is to buy support and keep its followers in line by bounty grants. This policy is diametrically opposed to Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and

brings hardships to the people at large.

that the bounty-grabbers are bluffing that dysentary in its worst form was prevalent around here last summer and it never took over two or three Main street. Easy terms. Apply at Democrats of Louisiana. The mass of doses of that remedy to effect a com-

Dispatch.

A Misstatement Exposed.

The New York Tribune insults the intelligence of it readers by printing this plain misstatement in a recent issue: "In October, 1892, the last month before the Presidential election, which turned over the law making and executive power to the Democratic party the milis and furnaces of the country were fully employed and hands were getting the best wages, on the whole they have ever received." As a matter of fact, reduction of wages set in within a year after the McKinley tariff law went into operation, and lockouts and shut-downs were common occurrences during the whole of the year 1892. In the midsummer of that year, when the Homestead slaughter occurred, wages had reached the lowest point in the history of the country since the beginning of the war, and there were more idle mills, factories and men than at any previous time in the history of the country. In proof of this, take the industrial

record. The McKinley law went into

operation October 6, 1890. On February 1, 1891, the Bethlehem Iron Co., reduced wages 10 per cent. On January 1, 1891, the Carnegie Steel works reduced wages 9 per cent: February 21 of the same year 4,000 men were let out. April 9 made another reduction of 5 per cent. August 15 300 men were discharged, and on July 1, 1892, 3,800 men struck against a heavy reduction and a bloody riot ensued. On January 8, 1851, the Illinois Steel works, at Chicago, discharged 1,500 men and reduced the wages of their There are ships enough available to other employes. August 11, 1892, the Milwaukee Iron Works, owned by the same company, reduced wages 10 per cent. On January 22, 1891, fifteen blast furnaces in the Mahoning valley, Ohio, and Shenango valley, Pennsylvania, closed, turning 10,000 men out family has always found the very best of employment. June 11 of the same results follow its use; that he would year the wages at the remaining fur- not be without it, if procurable. G. A. naces owned by that company were reduced 10 per cent, and on April 10, 1892, there was another cut of 10 per cent. On January 15 and 17 and May eight years, and it has never failed to 14 the three furnaces of Laughlin & do all that is claimed for it. Why not Co., Pittsburg, were closed On Janu- Trial bottles free at Crisp's Drug Store. ary 17, 1891, the Pennsylvania Steel Regular size 50c, and \$1.00. works, at Stullic, Pa., reduced wages 10 per cent. and on January 22 and May 30, respectively, the Cambria Iron Co., at Johnstown, Pa., reduced wages cent. The Crane Iron Co., Allentown, Pa., reduced wages 10 per cent. Feb-6, 1891, and after a period of idleness, the reduction was accepted. On July 2. 1892, another reduction of 45 per cent. was ordered, and the plant shut down, resulting in a compromise on August 3, 1891, on the basis of a reson Steel works, at Pittsburg, closed

The Bounty Grabber's Threat.

grabbers now in Washington are tryng to coerce the Administration into paying their bounty claims by threats cent. April 2, 1891, closed one mill February 25, 1892, made a redution of 10 per cent. April 17, 1892, and closed paid nothing on earth could keep two furnaces July 18, 1892.

If there is any Democratic virtue

Louisiana Democrats are true to Dem- plete cure." For sale by all dealers.

ocratic principles. We do not believe they are small and base and sordid enough to destroy their party and deny their principles because a few sugar planters are not enriched by bounties filched from the pockets of the rest of the people. -St. Louis Post-

duction of 23 per cent. On August 11 another cut of 10 per cent. was ordered, and carried. The Edgar Thomp-March 19, 1891, and reopened at greatly reduced wages October 25, 1891. On April 10, 1892, some of the workmen were discharged, and August 6, 1892, two of the big furnaces shut down. The Reading Iron Co., at Reading, Pa., reduced wages 10 per

try, and the very extensive operations in that line. The Lackawanna Iron and Steel Co., Scranton, Pa., the Lochiel furnaces, Harrisburg, Pa., the Junction Iron and Steel Co., Mingo proposition to disregard law and vio- Junction, Ohio, and, in fact, every iron late Democratic principles in order to and steel works of every description in purchase the support of a few greedy the United States followed in the course bounty grabbers who offer in return to of those named, and the measure of hold the votes of the State for the distress that prevailed was pitiable. The same conditions existed in all the The proposition should put an end other industries of the country, and into any more conferences between the dustrious and willing workers to the Secretary of the Treasury and the number of millions were forced almost Louisiana delegation, because they to the point of starvation. It was on would compromise the Administration that the Presidential election "turned and discredit the Democracy. If over the law making and executive Louisiana cannot be held in the Dem- power to the Democratic party," and ocratic party except by grants of boun- because the evils have been corrected

These represent only a single indus-

"It is the best patent medicine in the world" is what Mr. E. M. Hart-But there is good reason to believe to make this assertion is from the fact

JOB WORK

work are unsurpassed in Southeast M and we turn out the best of work such as

POSTERS BILL-HEADS LETTER-HEADS STATEMENTS:

Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers PRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC AT LOW PRICES:

The Picnic Squadron.

The facts about the expense of maintaining the Dolphin as an excursion boat for the Secretary of the Navy were recently stated in a Washington despatch to the Philadelphia Press. Last year the expenditure by the Government was \$99,000. Nearly \$60 .-000 of this went to the officers and crew, and about \$14,000 was spent in "repairs" to make the ship more comfortable as a picnic cruiser.

It does not dispose of the grave scandal involved in the misuse of the Dolphin for the personal convenience of the Secretary and his subordinates and his family to reply that the \$100 .-000 would have been expended upon this craft any way, whether she was used for a pleasure boat or not. The navy has too many ships for the actual needs of the service. There is something ridiculous and exasperating in the idea of appropriating a \$100,000a-year vessel to the private uses of an \$8,000-a-year Secretary, be he ever so good.

Let Secretary Herbert, for whom the Sun entertains sentiments of cordial good will, think over this question as he sails eastward toward Bar Harbor to discover whether it is a fact that the French are fortifying Frenchman's

For the purpose of vacation pleasure, has he really any more right at this moment to be on board of the Dolphin than Mr. Carlisle, let us say, has to be using the Columbia, or Hoke Smith the Atlanta, or Secretary Olney the New York, or Professor Wilson the enerable Essex?

Why should not they, too, tollow the pernicious example set by Mr. Cleveland of converting Government vessels into private yachts? Why should not the entire new navy become during the hot months a picnic squadron for the benefit of the members of the Cabinet, their families, and friends? provide for the whole Administration. -N. Y. Sun.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his Dykeman Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy: that he has used it in his family for

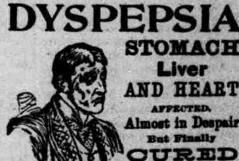
Missouri School of Mines.

A College of the University Has just completed its Mining and Metal-10 per cent., making a total of 20 per lurgical Laboratory, contining a practical ore-dressing and metallurgical plant. Well equipped. Offers courses for degrees in Mining Engineering. ruary 2, 1891; the Illinois Steel Co., at | Civil Engineering, and Chemistry and Joliet, locked out 2,500 men on March Metallurgy. Special courses in Assaying, Land and Mine Surveying, and Electricity, and an academic course. Presents excellent advanlages at unusually low cost. Fees only \$14 a years; necessary expenses from \$146 to \$208 a year. For catalogues address, W. B. Richards, Director, Rolla, Mo.

> When Baby was sick, we gave her Cactoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award. Children Cry

for Pitcher's Castoria. **RUN DOWN WITH**



STOMACH Liver AND HEART Almost in Despair CURED

By Taking PILLS

"For fifteen years, I was a great suf- O ferer from indigestion in its worst forms. I tested the skill of many doctors, bu grew worse and worse, until I becam so weal: I could not walk fifty yar without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affect ed, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Ayer's Pills and they help right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible suffering of dys-pepsia as Ayer's Pills."—JOHN C. PRITCHARD, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

YER'S PILLS

Received Highest Award AT THE WORLD'S FAIR